THESARATOGAMIRACLE

FURTHER INVESTIGATED BY AN EXPRESS REPORTER.

The Facts Already Stated Fully Confirmed -Interviews with Leading Physicians Who Treated Quant-The Most Marvelous Case in the History of Medical Sci-

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany (N. Y.) Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the nineteenth century. The article was under the heading "A Saratoga County Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper—the Express—detailed a reporter to make a thorough investigation of the statements appearing in the Journal's article. The facts as elicited by the Express Reporter are given in the following article, which appeared in that paper on April 16, and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related:

A few weeks ago there was published in the Albany Evening Journal the story of a most remarkable--indeed, so remarkable as to well justify the term "miraculous"cure of a severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis; simply by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, and, in compliance with instructions, an Express reporter has been devoting some time in a critical investigation of the real facts of the case.

The story of the wonderful cure of Charles A. Quant, of Galway, Saratoga County, New York, as first told in "The Journal," has been copied into hundreds if not thousands of other daily and weekly newspapers, and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people, and especially the thousands of similarly afflicted, that the statements of the case as made in the "The Albany Journal" and copied into so many other newspapers, should, if true, be verified; or, if false, exposed as an imposition upon public credulity.

The result of the Express reporter's investigations authorizes him in saying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of locomotor ataxia by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, a popular remedy prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ontario, IS TRUE, and that all its statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further facts in the case.

Perhaps the readers of the Express are not all of them fully familiar with the details of this miraculous restoration to health of a man who after weeks and months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in two of the best hospitals in the State of New York-the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City and St. Peter's Hospital in Albany-was dismissed from each as incurable and, because the case was deemed incurable, the man was denied admission into several others to which application was made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant himself and published in the

Albany Journal is as follows:

SMy name is Charles A. Quant. I am 37 the history of the case of Mr. Quant from the bospital record he very courteously Galway, and excepting while traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. Up to company, and had to do, or at least did do. a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals

about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feat tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For twelve years I was traveling salesman for a plane and organ very irregularly, and slept in enough 'spare beds' in country houses to freeze any ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach, and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia. and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent wedicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were setting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads, and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear, for which he paid \$124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment. but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt Hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York Hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian Hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1899, I was taken to St. Peter's Hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill and I remained

under his treatment for nine weeks, but

secured no benefit. All this time I

had been growing worse. I had be-come entirely paralyzed from my waist down, and had partly lost control of

felt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell

away to 120 pounds. In the Albany Hos-pital they put seventeen big burns on my back one day with red-hot irons, and after

a few days they put fourteen more burns on, and treated me with electricity, but I

got worse rather than better, lost control

of my towels and water, and, upon advice

of the doctor, who said there was no hope

for me, I was brought home, where it was

thought that death would soon come to re-

hands. The pain was terrible; my legs

lieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this suffering and helpless condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont.. called my attention to the statement of one John Marsball, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had, after four years of Constant treatment by the Royal Templars of Temperance, had, after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians, been pronounced incurable, and paid the \$1,000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking some fifteen boxes was fully restored to health. I thought I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills, and I took them according to the directions on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and the treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of the pills I began to feel beneficial results from them. My palas were not so bad. I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food boxes to reliable and agrees with began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling be-gan to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills, at a cost of only \$4-see! I can walk with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained ten pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and plano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

Such is the wonderful story which the Express reporter has succeeded in securing verification of in all its details, from the pospital records where Mr. Quant was treated and from the doctors who had the case in hand and who pronounced him incase in hand and who per curable. Let it be remembered that all this hospital treatment was two and three years are while his cure, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, has been effected since last September, 1891. So it is beyond a doubt evident that his recovery is wholly due to the use of these famous pills which have been found to inch or two high swept gently up on the have made such remarkable cures in this beach, then drew back into the bosom and other cases.

Mr. Quant placed in the hands of the reporter his card of admission to Roosevelt Hospital, which is here reproduced in fur-

ther confirmation of his statements: ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL. OUT-PATIENT.
No 14037. Admitted Sept 16. 89.

Chas. Quant.

Age. 34 Birthplay Try.

Civil Condition
Occupation
Residence 17 Park Whotoku.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

To verify Mr. Quant's statement our re-porter a few days ago (March 31, 1892) called on Dr. Ailen Starr at his office, No. 22 West Twenty-eighth street. New York City. Dr. Starr is house physician of the Roosevelt Hospital, situated corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. In reply to inquiry he said he remembered the case of Mr. Quant very well and treated him some, but that he was chiefly treated and under the more especial care of Dr. Ware. He said he regarded this case as he did all cases of locomotor ataxia as incurable. In gave him a letter of which the following is

"Dr. M. A. Starr, 22 West Forty-eighth street, office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., New York, March 31, 1892 - Dear Dr. Vought: If you have any record of a locomotor ataxia by name of Quant, who says he came to the clinic three or four years ago, No. 14037, of the O. D. Dept., Roosevelt, sent to me from Ware, will you let the bearer know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hosp. "Yours. STARR."

By means of this letter access to the records was permitted and a transcript of the history of Mr. Quant's case made from them as follows:

"No. 14037. Admitted Sept. 16, 1889, Charles A. Quant, aged 34 years Born, U.

Married. Hoboken." "History of the case: Dyspesia for past four or five years. About fourteen months partial loss of power and numbress in lower extremities. Girdling sensation about abdomen. (Nov. 29, 1889, not improved, external strabismus of left eye and dilatation of the left eye.) Some difficulty in passing water at times; no headache, but some dizziness; alternate diarrhoea and constipation; partial ptosis past two weeks in left eye.

"Ord. R F. Bi pep and Soda." These are the marked symptoms of a se vere case of locomotor ataxia. "And Dr. Starr said a case with such marked symptoms could not be cured and Quant, who was receiving treatment in the outpatient department, was given up as incurable."

"There never was a case recovered in the "Dr. Ware can tell you more about the case, as Quant was under his more personal treatment. I am surprised," he said, "that the man is alive, as I thought he must be dead long ago." Our reporter found Dr. Edward Ware at

his office. No. 162 West Ninety-third street. New York. He said: "I have very distinct recollections of the Quant case. It was a very pronounced case. I treated him about eight mouths. This was in the early sum-mer of 1890. I deemed him incurable, and thought him dead before now. my surprise when I received a letter from him about two weeks ago telling me that he was alive, was getting well and expected soon to be fully recovered."

"What do you think, Doctor, was the cause of his recovery?" "That is more than I know. Quant says

he has been taking some sort of pills and that they have cored him. At al. events, I am giad the poor fellow is getting well, for his was a bad case and he was great sufferer." Theodore R. Tuttle, of 319 West Eighteenth street, to whom our reporter is indebted for assisting courtesies, said of locomotor ataxia: "I have bad several cases of this disease in the course of my practice. I will not say that it is incorable, but I never knew of a case to get well; but I will say it is not deemed curable by any remedies known to the medical pro-

After this successful and confirmatory investigation in New York, our reporter, April 2d, 1892, visited St. Peter's Hospital, in Albany, corner of Albany and Ferry streets. He had a courteous reception by Sister Mary Philomena, the Sister Superior of St. Peter's Hospital, and when told the object of his visit, said she remembered the case of poor Mr. Quant very distinctly. Sald she: was a very distressing case and excited my sympathics much. Poor fellow, he couldn't be cared, and had to go home in terrible condition of helplessness and suffering." The house physician, on consulting the records of St. Peter's Hospital, said he found only that Charles A. Quant entered the hospital March 14th, 1890, was treated by Dr. Henry Hun, assisted by Dr. Van Derveer, who was then, 1800, at the head of the hospital, and that his case being deemed not possible of cure, he left the hospital and was taken to his home, as

he supposed to die. Such is the full history of this most remarkable case of successful recovery from a heretofore supposed incurable disease, and after all the doctors had given him up. the simple use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Truly it is an interesting story of a most miraculous core of a dreadful disease by the simple use of this

popular remedy. A further investigation revealed the fact from a wreck.

that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuraigia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpijation of the heart pale and grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all dis-eases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipeins, etc. They are also a specific for trou-bles peculiar to females, such as suppres-sions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever na-

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or Wundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all drug-gists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address, The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

"Try, Try Again." The old story of Bruce and the spider is well known, but how little has been noted of the untiring perseverance of others of the lower animals. A curious incident, having a valuable lesson for impatient human beings, was offered by a party of ducklings on the sea-shore, They were very young, but they had a mind for a swim, and made no doubt of being able to accomplish it on a body of water so large and so tempting as the Atlantic Ocean.

It was a lovely day, and the tide was coming in with hardly a ripple. Every few minutes a wavelet not more than an beach, then drew back into the bosom of the ocean, after the manner of sea waves.

With all the dignity of the duck family this little party waddled down the beach. They were in no haste, the day was before them, the sun was warm, they were fed, and they went in the most leisurely way. Just as they reached the water the gentle wave ran in, lifted the pretty little yellow birdlings off their feet, and swept them all far up on the sand, then as suddenly turned, left them there high and dry, and went out to sea again.

The ducklings, not at all disconcerted by this shabby joke of the wavelet, gathered themselves together, and started again down the beach in good order as before. Again the saucy wavelet came up to meet them, and again they were carefully set down far up on the shore.

Discouraged, you think, and walked off in a huff? By no means! They wanted to go into the water and into the water they would go. Again they started down the bank, just as dignified, just as composed, just as earnest about it as if they had found no difficulties in the way. Ravachol, were brought in. They were Of course they met the same fate; but guarded by a large squad of police. they did not give it up.

Whether they ever really got into the observer had the patience to wait the same game was in progress—the little wave carried them all far up on the beach, and they all waddled back again, with the sole and single purpose of going to take a swim .- Youth's Companion.

Why Japanese Women Look Pleasant.

Perhaps the secret of the sweet expression and habitual serenity of the lapanese women can be found in their freedom from small worries. The fashion of dress never varying saves the wear of mind over that subject, and the bareness of the houses and simplicity of diet make housekeeping a mere bagatelle. Everything is exquisitely clean and easily kept so. There is no paint, no drapery, no crowd of little ornaments, no coming into the houses in the footwear worn in the dusty streets. And then the feeling of living in rooms that can be turned into balconies and verandas at a moment's notice, of having walls that slide away as freely as do the scenes on the stage, and let in all outof-doors, or change the suites of rooms to the shape and size that the whim of the day or the hour requires. The Japanese are learning much from us, some things not to their improvement. We might begin, with profit to ourselves, to learn of them .- Newport Daily News,

Longevity Is Inherited.

An inherited tendency to longevity is the primal qualification for reaching old age, and this is something very different from good health or even a sound constitution. It is simply a tendency to live long, and such a person often has more of a tenacity on life, though he is sick and puny from childhood, than another person who is strong and robust. Health and vigor may give more pleasure and enjoyment to a person in life, but it does not always signify longevity. So strong is this tendency to longevity among certain families that many of the beneficial orders and life insurance companies attach more importance to the life of parents and grandparents than they do to the simple examination of the applicants.

A Pittsburg Toll-Bridge.

This happened in Pittsburg. A man who had attempted to cut his wife's throat reached a bridge (toll 1 cent) with a constable in chase. The constientious fugitive threw down his penny and scuttled. The thrifty constable, who had nothing less than a dime, waited for his change. The pure delight which this performance yields to the reflective mind is, almost marred by the fact that some boys caught the runaway, and the gallant officer actually effected his capture. -New York Evening Sun.

Unlike the Romans of a later age the Egyptians did not confine the privilege of shaving to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both face and head. The data are not exactly as authentic as one would like to have, but it is believed that the custom of shaving the beard was introduced in Rome in the year 400 B. C. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman who shaved daily.

Why Not?

The Scientific American thinks that the devices for sending torpedoes to destroy any vessel three miles from shore in safety, through any kind of sea, may also be used in sending lifeboats an equal distance to rescue passengers

RAVACHOL IN FOR LIFE

THE PARIS BOMB-THROWER IS SENTENCED.

Notwithstanding the Threats of the An archists a Jury Convicts the Captured Leader-Ravachol Boasts of His Crime.

His Life Spared.

The trial of Ravachol, alias a halfdozen other names; Charles Achille Simon, alias "Biscuit;" Jao Beala, alias Joseph Marius; Charles Ferdinand Chaumartin; and the girl Rosalie Sougere was held at the Seine Assizes Court in Paris. The judges had been warned, not to convict Ravachol, and no one was anxious to occupy the bench during the trial. So many threats had been made that friends of the prisoners would attempt some desperate act to either free the accused or prevent the trial, that admission to the court-room was severely restricted. Only those personally known to the court officials and the twenty-two witnesses were admitted. The prisoners were charged with causing the explosions at the residence of Judge Benoit, 136 Boulevard St. Germain, and at the residence of the publie prosecutor, Bulot, at the corner of the Rue Clichy and the Rue de Berlin. They were also charged with attempting to blow up the police commissariat at Clichy.

The most elaborate preparations were taken by the authorities to guard against any attempt to interfere with the course of justice. The guards about the Palais de Justice were redoubled, and every part of the approaches to the building was watched closely. Only detectives and policeman could be seen in the corridors and elsewhere in the interior of the building. The attendance in the court-room was confined to the wit-nesses, officials, detectives, and journal-

When Judge Gues entered he at once summoned the jury, who, it must be said, presented a greatly disturbed appearance. After the jurors had taken



their places, the prisoners, headed by

When the reading of the indictment

sea does not appear, but as long as the Ravachol concerning the murders which colnage is not a partisan question, and the it was charged he committed, and also concerning the explosions. Ravachol in a nonchalant manner admitted his guilt and took upon himself the entire responsibility for the Boulevard St. Germain and the Rue Clichy explosions. When questioned as to his motives for causing the explosions Ravachol replied: I felt a feeling of unfeigned anger at the conviction of Le Valloir and Perret. I do not think that Benoit and Bulot should have demanded the death of the fathers of families. Then, again, the brutality of the police when they arrested my comrades revolted my conscience, and I determined upon revenge. In regard to the St. Germain explosion, I loaded a bomb that contained sixty cartridges. I dressed myself in broadcloth, and went to Benoit's house without attracting any attention. After depositing the machine and lighting the fuse I ran down stairs and reached the payement just as the explosion occurred. The operation in the Rue Clichy was much the same, only I carried the bomb in a tion. bag. A portion of the powder became displaced, and thus rendered it extremely dangerous to light the bomb, as it might explode in an instant, But I did not hesitate to take the risk."

Rayachol concluded his remarks with an exposition of his theories. He said: "I wish to see anarchy established and the whole people as one great family, each member ready to share what he has with his brethren, I committed those outrages in order to draw the attention of the public to the needs of the

anarchists. Simon was next examined, but no new revelations were obtained from him. He admitted his complicity in the outrages. Chaumartin said when questioned that Ravachol stole from Soissy the cartridges which he intended to use in blowing up the palace of justice. The other two prisoners tried to exculpate themselves. The witnesses were then called, and their testimony corroborated all the details of the crime as set forth in the indictment.

M. Beaupaire, the public prosecutor, in his address to the jury declared that the prisoners were disciples of the famous bandit Claude Duval, and equaled if not excelled him in the daring manner in which their acts of outlawry were performed and in their utter disregard of all established laws. He said that they had not sought to convert the people to their opinions, but to terrorize them and to subject them to their will by placing them in a state of abject fear.

The prosecutor caused a sensation when he read a letter from a Belgian magistrate informing him that anarchists were sending cartridges to Paris. He concluded by calling upon the jury to return a verdict against Ravachol and Simon without any recommendation of mercy and to return a severe verdict against Beala. In regard to Chaumartin he left the jury to bring in a verdict in accordance with the evidence. garding Rosalie Sougere," he said, "con-

sult your hearts and consciences. Rayachol and Simon were found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The other prisoners were ac-

quitted. THE dastardly anarchist outrage in Paris, by which at least two persons have been maimed for life and the safety of many others was placed in imminent peril, reveals the existence of an alarming condition of affairs in the French capital. It emphasizes the fact that the police authorities there are unable to ers who, for a year past, have been per- | Springfield Monitor,

petrating these crimes with an ever-in-creasing boldness and recklessness. It shows that the conspiracy against law and order is more widespread than was sup-posed and that the assassins are re-solved to have revenge on any who in-cur their displeasure or interfere with the carrying out of their sanguinary programme. The only offense of M. Very, the proprietor of the cafe in which the bomb was exploded, was that Rava-chol, the instigator or perpetrator of the chol, the instigator or perpetrator of the outrage committed in the Rue de Clichy March 30, was arrested in his place, and he was suspected of having informed the police of the terrorist's presence there. Chicago Post.

SECOND CALL ISSUED.

issued the following call:

Another Free Silver Convention to Be Held May 26 and 27, 1892. The National Silver Committee has

The National Silver Committee, appointed by the first National Silver Convention, held at St. Louis in November, 1889, believing that the exigency has arisen which calls for carnest deliberation and united action on the part of the friends of bimetallism throughout the United States. hereby calls a convention to be known as the Second National Sliver Convention, to be held at Washington, D. C., May 26 and 27, 1892, one of the objects being to organize a National Bimetallic Association or league for the better promotion of the cause of free bimetallic coinage in the United States. This action is impelled by the manifest determination on the part of the gold combination to suppress the silver issue for at least another decade, and, if possible, by transmuting existing debts into gold obligations and otherwise to fasten forever the single gold standard upon the people of the United States, and thus to perpetuate the suotle system of robbery that has been carried on for the last twenty years by means of a money standard that is constantly increasing in value.

His understanding must be defective who does not know that the demonstration of silver increased the money standard of the United States and of the world, and his conscience must be seared who would atgoes on and will go on, as gold grows scarce and dear, until the bimetallic standard, established 100 years ago by Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, is restored, and gold relieved of the strain of being the only money of final redemption for other forms of money and credit.

As the money standard is raised, prices fall and debts are increased. The one is the counterpart of the other, and the whole is the work of legislation.

The wit of man could not devise a scheme better calculated to enrich one class at the expense of another than by the device of an increasing money standard, and under the operation of this device since 1873 hundreds of millions of dollars annually of the wealth created by one class have been steadily appropriated by another. For twenty years this has been going on, and yet a Congress pledged to the people to remedy the wrong hesi-tates and pauses as if hypnotized by the wand of gold. The people want no "70-cent dollars," neither will they forever tolerate, under the hypocritical pretense of "honest money," a dollar that has grown to be a 150-cent dollar and is still growing at an augmented rate. There may be those who are tired of the

sliver question, but the consequences of gold monometali-m are too threatening to permit the cause of silver to be smothered. and to abandon it is to give over to ultimate slavery the tollers of the land. No, the silver question will not down. It is an issue paramount to all others. Although it is necessarily a political question, in the sense that the remedy must be by political was concluded Judge Gues examined action, the question of free bimetallic convention is not called for any partisan purpose, but to urge on all parties the justice and necessity of action on a question so vital to the public welfare.

The gold monometalists are united. active, and watchful, as recent events have shown. They have unlimited means at their command, they control the metropolitan press, they intimidate political leaders, dominate conventions, and dictate platforms and candidates. But the people will not be ensiaved nor will they submit forever to the robbery of an increasing gold standard.

The Silver Committee in this crisis call

upon the people everywhere to come forward and send delegates to this convention. he call is extended to all who carnestly favor the immediate restoration of free bimetallic coloage in the United States, and each Congressional district is requested to send two delegates, and each State and Territory to send two additional delegates-at-large. Farmers' Alliance organizations, State Granges, Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Labor, and all other industrial organizations favorable to the free coinage of sliver are also invited to send one delegate for each local organiza-

A cordial invitation is also extended to all citizens who, by pen or otherwise, have been advocates of bimetallism. Members of Congress and of the Legislatures of the several States who favor the restoration of the bimetallic standard and the coinage of silver on the same terms as gold are especially invited to attend and participate in the proceedings of the convention By order of the National Silver Commit-

A. J. WARNER, Chairman, LEE CHANDALL, Secretary. Washington, D. C., April 23,

DEATH AND A PANIC.

Fatal Crash of the Ferryboat Cincinnati at New York.

Every timber of the double-decked ferryboat Cincinnati groaned and shivered as the boat crashed into its slip at full speed the other afternoon in New York. Men were violently thrown to the deck and against the rails, and horses were struggling to keep their feet and trampling upon women.

The accident was probably due to the carelessness of Engineer Gray and his assistant, George A. Bowman, Gray allowed Bowman, who is a licensed engineer, but who ranked as an oiler on the Cincinnati, to run the engine for him, and it was while Bowman was handling it that the accident happened. As the boat neared the slip Pilot Tuttle gave two belis to reverse the engines. which was answered in the engine-room. The boat, however, seemed to be running at as high a rate of speed as ever. The Cincinnati ran straight into the bridge, striking with such a blow that it tore off some of the solid iron facing.

While the excitement was most intense, Fireman Holt rushed up from the engine-room and said: "Engineer Gray has been crushed to death." The boat had swung out into the stream and was drifting with the tide. As soon as the plunging of the horses had abated several of the men made their way in between the jumbled trucks and got to the door leading to the engine-room. They scrambled down the steep iron stairs and found Fireman Holt and Oiler Bowman peering down into the crank pit. At the bottom lay the mangled remains of Engineer Gray. They were wedged in between the crank and the sides of the pit, and it was half an hour before they could be extricated.

MRS. CLEVELAND is fearful her little daughter, Ruth, will be kidnaped. There is more danger of her becoming the wife of some creature who will mistreat her after the tender care of a lovely cope with the organized gang of murder- mother has reared her to womanhood.

NEWSOFOUROWN STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI-GANDERS.

Weekly Crop Report-Extensive Fire at Saginaw-Hatching One Million Whitefish Each Day-Big Deal in Standing Timber-Fooled the Burglars.

From Far and Near.

WM. O. HUNTINGTON, an old pioneer of Benzie County, dled, aged 81 years. He had been ill a long time.

JACKSON people are superintending the work of excavating for the founda-tions for their public building. A 5-YEAR-OLD son of James Black, of

Benzenia, drank corrosive sublimate and died two hours later in terrible AT Amy, Oakland County, Hattie De-

lamiter, an 8-year-old girl, was caught

on a swiftly revolving shaft and whirled THE papers in the suit of Alexander Laundry vs. The City of Saginaw for \$10,000 damages for the loss of a leg

will be amended and a suit begun for \$20,000. THE Saginaw Lodge of Elks have elected James Stewart delegate and George A. Reynolds alternate to the Grand Lodge, which meets in Buffalo

June 15. Two CATTLE killed and several badly injured, was the result of a car load of live stock consigned to the Turnbull Beef Company, of Chicago, being de-railed near Chesaning.

THE application for space in Jackson Park, Chicago, for a Michigan logging camp has been granted, and the necessary building will be erected by the

Committee on Lumber Exhibits. T. E. Dorr has sold to Col. A. T. Bliss of Saginaw 17,000,000 feet of standing pine lumber, a farm of over 200 acres and four miles of logging railroad on Bluff Creek, Midland County. The con-

sideration is reported at \$15,000. WHEN the thieves who stole a box containing \$7,000 from the house of Albert Miller, at Richmond, came to examine their plunder they found \$150 in cash and \$6,850 in stocks and securities.

They left the latter on the barn floor. AT the Alpena hatchery no less than 30,000,000 whitefish eggs were placed in the jars and 20,000,000 more were sent to other hatcheries in the State. Roily water has bothered them somewhat at Alpena, but the little fellows are now coming forth at the rate 1,000,000 per

WM. FILEY, who was stolen from his parents in Jackson County, by the Indians, when he was but 5 years old, has just returned, after an absence or thirty years. He was obliged to tramp and beg from door to door to get back. Civilization is good enough for him.

THE extensive boiler plant of Wildman Bros., at Saginaw, was totally destroyed by fige, considerable difficulty being experienced in keeping the flames from spreading to adjacent buildings, as the structure was a frame one and burned very flereely. It is estimated that the total loss is about \$22,500, on which there is at insurance of \$13,700. The firm say a new brick building will be erected at an early date.

THE Michigan Weather Service weekly crop report shows the mean daily temperature for the past week to have been 40 3-10 degrees, or 6 3-10 below the normal. The average rainfall was 37-100 inch, or 19-100 below the average. The sunshine was equal to the average amount. Wheat is still looking well, but the low temperature has prevented material progress. Oats are being sown, and in some localities farm work is being rapidly pushed. Fruit prospects still continue excellent. It has been cold in northern counties, but favorable to maple sugar making. All crops are in favorable condition to thrive well with warmer weather.

S. H. BRISTOL, a veteran of the war, died at Galesburg.

An Episcopal church is to be erected at Vulcan, Menominee County, this

MERRILL, FIFIELD & Co.'s grain elevator at Bay City, Mich., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$75,000,

AUDITOR GENERAL STONE, regarding his rumored determination to decline a renomination, said: "Yes, it is true, My physician informs me that I am in no condition to withstand the excitement incident to a political campaign and the holding of an important public office. I believe it to be for the best interests of the party to make this decision public at this early day. I assure you," he said, "I have no other cause to retire from political life except my falling be aith

DEER in the vicinity of East Tawas, Mich., are so numerous they threaten the destruction of the wheat crop.

JUDGE ALDRICH has appointed Wilbur E. Bailey Prosecuting Attorney for Benzie County, vice George C. Covell, resigned.

HARVEY TUTTLE'S furniture store at Cheboygan was partly destroyed by fire. Loss, \$2,000; partly insured. Origin unknown.

ABOUT 200 Saginaw citizens, composed mostly of the sporting element, with a goodly contingent of city and county officials, including a number of Aldermen, tramped and rode some two miles beyond the city limits the other night to attend a prize fight between two light-weight bruisers, Geo. Johnson and Louis Beatly, for a purse of \$50. The principals were about to enter the r ng when Sheriff Prendergast dropped from the clouds and put a quietus upon further proceedings by stating that the men should not face each other with two-ounce gloves. Strong efforts were made to get the genial John to allow the mill to proceed under the protext of sparring for points, but he was inexorable, and while the discussion was going on the fellows who sold the tickets, which were \$1 apiece, skipped with most of the cash. A sorry and disappointed party of sports trudged wearify back to the city without seeing a single knock down or drop of gore.

AT Kalamazoo Mrs. Clara Israel began a suit in the Circuit Court for divorce from her husband, Joseph Israel, who is very wealthy. She alleges infi-delity at specified times and places and asks for alimony and the custody of her two little daughters.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ELLIS has decided that the new general tax law repeals act 124 of the laws of 1889, which exempted the stock of all building and loan associations that were organized under State laws from taxation as well as other sureties of the association. The stocks of those organizations are now taxable.